

Public Address.

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"a voice in the wilderness"

Winter Carnival to begin here February 12th

by COOKIE FENSTER

Spanky and Our Gang of "Sunday will Never be the Same" fame and the Lemon Pipers whose "Green Tambourine" is currently riding high on the North American charts kick off Carnival week Feb. 12 at the Coronation Concert in Place des Arts. Tickets go on sale today.

Spanky and Our Gang plays a brand of music that greatly resembles the Mamas and the Papas while the Lemon Pipers, who are a Cincinnati-based group, play psychedelic music.

Spanky McFarlane, 25, was a hat check girl in a Chicago night club until one night she decided to try her luck at singing. Since that evening the story of Spanky has been one success after another.

The Carnival will run from February 12 to 17.

Thursday night will feature the annual Birks' trophy Hockey Classic between U. de M. and McGill. After the game a torch-light parade headed by the Carnival Queen will lead the way to the Union, where dance music will be provided by the 'Sea Poop' and the 'Montreal Philharmonic Holocaust.' This same evening will mark the beginning of the Annual McGill International Debating Tournament.

Friday is anticipated by all, as students receive a reprieve from classes to head for Mont Habitant. Buses will leave Roddick Gates between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. to return at 4:30 p.m. (price: \$2.50). There will be attractions for skiers and non-skiers alike, including skiing competitions, sleigh rides, a skating rink, and a discotheque featuring the Carnival Connection.

Gambling fever overtakes McGill students on Friday evening as the entire Union is turned into a huge casino for "Las Vegas Night". To add to the fun there will be prizes (such as a Honda), various bars, and dancing to the music of The Monks and the Sea Poop.

The Carnival Ball on Saturday evening will provide the crowning touch to the Winter Carnival. A psychedelic light show will set the mood while the Stacattos and The Carnival Connection supply the music.

The many other Carnival features include the Dow Roman Relay, a basketball game between the U. de M. and McGill, the Annual Toilet Bowl Football Game, snow sculptures and the ice pa-



AFTERMATH . . . PA reporter Marcel Strigberger bravely accepted his cafeteria assignment last week and will write a sequel on stomach pumps for next week's issue. He was asked to report on the sensations of cafeteria dining. See story on page 6.

Semaine Universitaire

University role must be studied

by PETER FOSTER,
Chairman, Universities Week

At the end of this month new and important legislation will be presented to the provincial Legislative Assembly on the subject of university education in Quebec.

The CEGEP's (general and professional colleges designed to fill the gap between high school and university, along the lines of the institutes recommended in the Parent Commission Report) are already being implemented in the French language system, and will start in the English language system by 1969.

The educational system is changing; now is the time to seriously consider the role of the university, within the context of Quebec society, to evaluate its successes and failures, and to determine consciously where it should go from here.

Universities Week was conceived by students at Université de Montréal as a means of stimulating public debate about the nature and function of the Quebec university. (The word public includes discussion both internal and external to the university community.) Universities Week then is designed to induce an evaluation of the goals of the university and the degree to which they are being realized.

At other Quebec Universities, plans have been underway since June. February 5 to 10 will see a deluge of information and discussion through French-language mass media. A McGill, due to a different orientation of the media, and late planning, the structure of the Week will be somewhat different.

Because of its very nature, the success of Universities Week depends not on a propagation of information, through mass media

or lecture programs (although these are necessary, and will be available, as resource material; for example, the February 9th issue of the Daily supplement

Where should the university go from here?

Twentieth century society is involved in a process of constant and rapid change. It is essential for Man's survival that the institutions of education should also evolve, both parallel to, and, in many respects, ahead of society. The university has changed somewhat over the last few years; but greater and more radical changes have been proposed from all sides, and the very nature and function of the university are being called into question.

Noon hour discussions

Mon. Feb. 5: The goals and purpose of the university (with members of the Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University).

Tues. Feb. 6: The relation between the university and society.

Wed. Feb. 7: The Direction of Academic Policy (with members of the Senate Committee on Academic Planning).

Thurs. Feb. 8: Democratization and University Government (with Robert Hajaly, chairman of the Students' Council Committee on University Government).

Fri. Feb. 9: SEMINAR: The role of students in the democratization process.

Mordell to retire

Donald L. Mordell, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, will retire from his post effective next June. Officially, Dean Mordell will be taking a year's leave of absence and will remain a member of the Mechanical Engineering Department.

Dr. George L. d'Ombain, the immediate past chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department, is expected to succeed Dean Mordell as McGill's top engineer. During the past year Dr. d'Ombain has been on a leave of absence studying at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A native of London, England, Dean Mordell engaged in extensive research and development work for Rolls-Royce, Ltd., before joining the McGill staff in 1947 as an associate professor of Mechanical Engineering. Appointed Director of the Gas Dyn-

amics Laboratory in 1948, he carried on extensive research work in the fields of combustion, heat transfer and high speed propulsion and aerospace. He became Chairman of the Mechanical Engineering Department in 1953 and finally Dean of the entire faculty in 1957.



DEAN MORDELL

The retiring Dean has been very active in the High Altitude Research Project (HARP) and presently has overall administrative responsibility for the Space Research Institute of McGill.

Among his numerous publications awards and honours are the 1961 Second Prize in the Province of Québec Literary and Scientific Competition and his appointment as External Examiner at Singapore Polytechnic College.

Dean Mordell is married with three children and his interests include an avid career as a private pilot.

STAFF MEETING

There will be a very important meeting for all PA staff members today, Wednesday, at 1 p.m. on the fourth floor of the University Centre, Room 411. Hangers-on and new recruits are invited.

And of general interest: if you want your club or society or mother-in-law to receive a little glamorous PA publicity, get your info to us as soon as possible.

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JAN 31 1968

P.T. 1968

When Hippies Were in Flower

Red and White opens tomorrow

Dim the lights and clear the corridors. Everything is coming up flowers at McGill for the next ten days as the Beautiful People invade Moyse Hall.

The curtain goes up on Red and White Review tomorrow evening, and the 1968 edition is going psychedelic. "When Hippies Were in Flower" is the

church. These problems contrast with those of the establishment which are organized religion, political corruption and marital problems.

The Red and White Revue has been a McGill fixture since the 1890's. This year's revue however will have two major in-



A Flower In Every Pot: members of the R & W cast plead for a coffee break. Shown here are Martin Kevan, Diane Ripstein, Ellen Messing, Paula Sperdakos and Gerald Levine.

title of this year's extravaganza, and we have it on good authority that it's going to be great.

The play is based on a portrayal of the hang-ups of two societies. The Hippies form one society while the other consists of the establishment. The Hippies are plagued with such problems as fanatic idealism, flowers, Mary Jane and the Boo Hoo's of the Neo-American

The conflict between the two ways of life is heightened when the "flower people" nominate Michael Johns for mayor of San Francisco. The incumbent mayor, Charlie Roach, has his son infiltrate the ranks of the hippies in order to aid Roach's re-election. Tony Roach is eventually converted to a sympathizer of the hippies and ends up in love with the girlfriend of Michael Johns.

novations. It is the first revue to have a female producer. Also, traditionally the revue has been based on two or three different plots which would be tied up in some fantastic way at the end of the performance. This year the format has been changed so that there is only one plot with a single believable love interest.

The show is student-written and produced. The producer is Carolyn Miller. Doug Druick and

Big range of speakers highlights Hillel program

A number of speakers dealing with subjects ranging from implications of the report on bilingualism and biculturalism to Arabs in Israel highlight cultural activities at Hillel House for the next two weeks.

First in the series 'Minorities in Canada' will be Jean-Louis Gagnon of the much heard about B. and B. Commission. He will speak on 'Implications of the B. and B. Report for French Canadians outside Quebec.' Mr. Gagnon will speak Jan. 31 at Hillel House. Gagnon a member of the Commission since its foundation, held high positions on *La Nation* and *La Presse*, and has been closely associated with the Liberal Party.

Next week, from February 6 to 8, Hillel and the Student Zionist Organization of McGill are co-sponsoring their major program of the year which will be a Conference on the Middle East.

The events begin on Tuesday, when LI32 will be the scene of a forum for two unusual speakers. At 7 pm Irwin Cotler BCL, LL.M., will discuss 'Legal Relations in the Middle East'. An Israeli Member of Knesseth, Abdel-Aziz Zuabo will take over the floor at 8:45 pm, with the touchy subject 'Arabs in Israel'.

On Wednesday, February 7th, the topic, will be 'Economic Impact of the War on Israel and the Arab States'. An expert on the subject, Professor Elijah

Kanovsky Ph.D. will be the speaker.

To wind up the conference with a flourish, two events will be held on Thursday. Joel Carmichael MA will discuss 'Arab Nationalism' at 1 pm in LI32. Later on that day, in LI32 at 8:15, a panel will argue 'Future Prospects in the Middle East'. Prof. Michael Brecher of McGill will moderate, and his fellow panelists will include Cotler, Abdel-Aziz Zuabi, and Joel Carmichael.

Black power discussed

One of the major problems of this decade will be analyzed this Friday in a lecture being delivered by Prof. Eugene Genovese. Prof. Genovese will discuss 'The Historical Roots of Black Power'.

Prof. Genovese is being sponsored by the Historical Society of McGill. His lecture will be delivered at 8:30 this Friday evening in the Council Room on the eighth floor of the Stephan Leacock Building.

Steve Simon are the writers while the musical arrangements were composed by Nicholas Deutch, Barbara Spence, and Sam Boskey.

The leading members of the cast are members of the Players' club and have all participated in Sandwich Theatre. Martin Kevin will play the hippie mayoralty candidate, Michael Johns while Paula Sperdakos plays his girl friend Stephanie. Mickey Sirota, producer of Sandwich Theatre, plays Mayor Roach while Phyllis Angel plays his wife.

Carolyn Miller told Public Address that she was "pleased

with the greater variety of musical numbers. The revue will feature styles of music ranging from Rhythm and Blues to Dixieland." The title song, "When Hippies Were In Flower" is a folk ballad. Some of the other song titles are "I'd be Leary about Timothy", "Say it With Flowers", and "Mary Jane".

The cast is preparing for the revue at a feverish pace. The question uppermost on the minds of the cast is whether this revue can equal "My Fur Lady" the 1937 revue which travelled all across Canada and the Northern United States.

Engineering week

Hellyer to address plumbers

Paul Hellyer, Minister of Transport in the Pearson government, will highlight engineering week with a speech Feb. 5.

Mr. Hellyer, who holds a degree in aeronautical engineering, will address the engineering week banquet during his short stay in Montreal.

Events run from Feb. 5 to 12.

Engineering Week opens with a parade of heavy construction equipment through downtown Montreal, and an elegant banquet in the Grand Salon of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

Although plans are not yet final, the attendance of representatives of many of the province's leading engineering firms is expected.

After the banquet, the Students Chapter of the Engineering Insti-

tute is sponsoring a tea party, to which those attending the banquet will be admitted for a very nominal fee. A competition of Engineering projects will be featured in the Common Room of the McConnell Engineering Building, opening Feb. 6.

The undisputed high point of the week will be a pie eating contest between the Engineers and Artsmen in the Union Cafeteria on Feb. 7. The Union Ballroom also will host a gigantic display of industrial engineering projects.

Interested Montreal High School students will be given a complete tour of the faculty, in-

cluding lab demonstrations and lectures by prominent members of the Engineering staff.

Other activities of Engineering Week will be a snow-ball fight with the Sir George Williams Arts Students; a fight to the death (with loading shaving cream bombs) between EUS president Jim Clift and ASUS president Marty King; a car stuffing contest; a football game on the lower campus; and a kissing metre exhibit at the Union.

Very relevant in light of the recent heart transplants, will be a lecture by Dr. J. H. Milsum on Biomedical Engineering in E 304 on Feb. 2, to which the general public is cordially invited.

Public Address.

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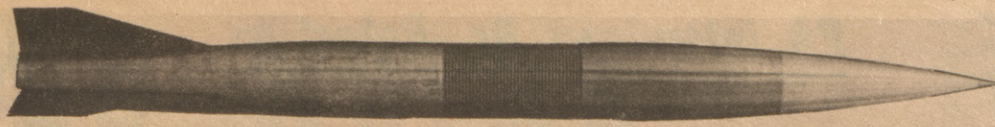
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HARP



takes off

Dr. Gerald I. Bull, Director of the Space research Institute of Canada has expressed optimism that his organization and its High Altitude Research Project will soon become associated once again with McGill University.

A short time ago, it appeared that the roof had fallen in on HARP when it was disclosed that the Canadian government had failed to renew its contract with SRI.

The Space Research Institute was set up in 1961 with the help of McGill University. From the start, they were working with search. In 1962, the United States NASA on upper-atmospheric re-Army indicated that they would be interested in helping McGill develop a gun-like launching device.

The tube launcher used by HARP is much more economical than the standard rocket-type launching device.

The guidance and control system, a potentially expensive piece of equipment, is completely recoverable. The system has been refined to the point where the total cost per shot is \$2000.

Aside from the economic aspect, the gun-launched payload is potentially useful scientifically. Satellites, which are very useful in the study of the far reaches of the atmosphere, are unable to operate within one hundred twenty-five miles of the earth's surface, because the increased density of the atmosphere causes them to burn up.

The ionosphere, however, has always been an area of particular intrigue. Very little is known about what causes the rapid movements of ion clouds in this part of the atmosphere out of the reach of orbiting satellites. It is to the study of this and related phenomena that the HARP project is devoted.

"In a study of this nature, you only have so much money to spend," said Dr. Bull. "Obviously, when you have a limited budget, you want to get as many shots for your money as possible. The best system is naturally that which delivers you the most data."

A survey carried out by Lockheed Missiles and Space Company backs up Dr. Bull's contention that his project is, indeed, worthwhile and considerably less expensive than the other systems available. As an example, SRI's Martlet 4 three-stage system achieves cost parity with the Atlas system after two shots. "Beyond this point", the report reads, "26 Martlet 4 target deliveries can be made for the cost of one Atlas target delivery."

One of the early problems which our scientists ran into was

the rule which restricts the U.S. army to research within 112 miles of the earth's surface. Beyond that is Air Force Space. 2G were being developed for HARP's Martlet 2C and Martlet 2G flights. The Army, although anxious to participate, was forced to limit their contributions to \$300,000 per year for atmospheric science work.

Then, in 1964, the Canadian government asked to join SRI to help develop the orbital program. This gave the Army an excuse for increasing their contribution. The Americans would supposedly pay the cost of the first 112 miles, and the Canadians were to pick up the tab beyond that. In fact, they split the bill down the middle, each country contributing \$1.2 million annually.

In the spring of this year, however, the original agreement expired and the Canadian government failed to renew its contract. Because of their 112 mile limit, the U.S. Army was unable to carry on the orbital study alone. They therefore cut back to their original \$300,000 per year for atmospheric research.

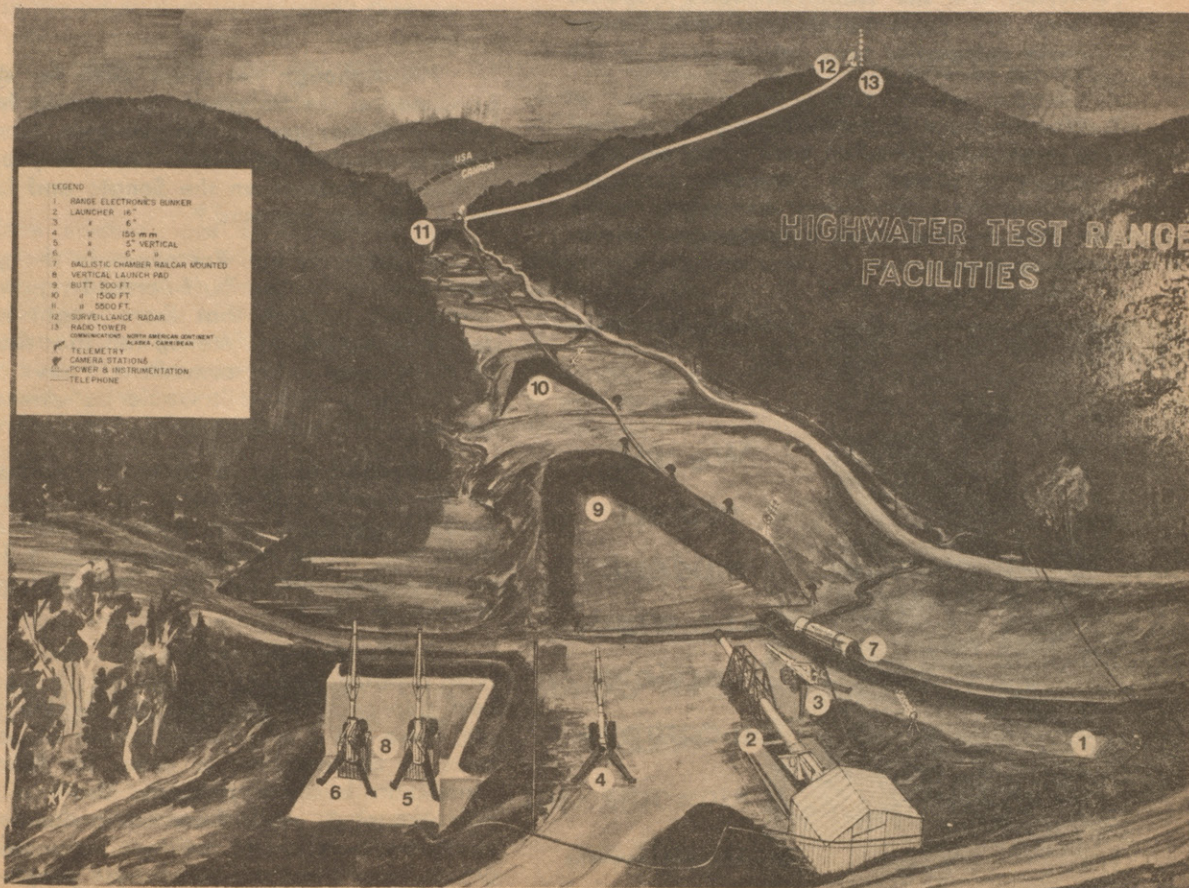
After three years on a multi-million dollar budget, however, SRI had grown too big for such a major cutback in its budget.

If the Canadian government had continued to donate at least a few hundred thousand dollars, the American would have been willing to pick up the rest of the tab. Industry Minister Drury was adamant in his refusal to



DR. GERALD BULL

reverse the government's decision, however, and the Americans could hardly be expected to pay the entire cost of a project taking place in Canada. Bull tried to arouse enthusiasm in Canada outside the government, but to no avail. It became obvious that, if SRI were to survive, it would have to become an independent organization and move to the United States.



WHERE IT'S AT . . . Artist's conception shows research facilities at Highwaters, Que. The apparatus include five launchers of various sizes and tracking equipment. Picture in the headline shows a Martlet 2G missile.

SRI then set up two corporations, the Space Research Institute of the Province of Quebec and the Space Research Institute of Vermont. The former, with a budget of \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year, is engaging in atmospheric studies. The latter, a completely private corporation, operates out of Norwich University and controls all of the HARP project, including the facilities at Highwater, Quebec and at Barbados.

In addition, the Department of Aerospace Sciences, which was being set up at McGill, has been moved, lock, stock, and barrel, to Norwich. The negotiations to

reassociate the Institute with McGill are presently under way. Apparently, they have been quite successful.

Dean Mordell of Engineering, who was instrumental in bringing SRI here in 1961, told *Public Address*, "it is our hope that, although SRI is a separate, non-profit research organization, the facilities will be made available for McGill graduates who wish to do research in that field."

Dr. Bull indicated that we may soon have joint appointments (between Norwich and McGill). He, too, is optimistic about the negotiations. "McGill deserves a

terrific amount of credit for the success HARP thus far," said Bull. "It is to be hoped that they can now reap some of the benefits."

Public Address was unable to reach Mr. Drury for comment. He has channelled the federal government's space research funds into the Winnipeg-based Black Brant project. Dr. Bull, who is "not impressed" with the Black Brant, is not counting on a change in the federal policy. "Mr. Drury has had many chances to change his position," Dr. Bull said.

Research — an opinion

While a war wages in Viet Nam, Canadian universities are becoming more and more aware of their dependency upon the American government and the Pentagon for research funds.

This has given them cause to contemplate the entire attitude to research on the part of the Federal government. Why is it, for instance, that an internationally respected university such as McGill receives no more money for research than many of the virtually unknown colleges south of the border?

The policy of the Canadian Government has been to pour the vast majority of its research budget into the coffers of the government—run laboratories of the National Research Council. In the United States, on the other hand, almost all research allocations go to universities and to other research institutions outside of the government.

While there are, undoubtedly, many worthwhile projects under-

way in government laboratories, one cannot easily forget that most of the major scientific breakthroughs made in this country occurred in the universities. Dr. Banting discovered insulin at the University of Toronto, Rutherford made physics history at McGill. Dr. Osler, too, was a university scientist.

The competitive nature of universities makes the scientists who work in them willing to explore the unexplorable, to do the impossible, and to go where no others have gone before. Yet, it is just this type of thing which makes research exciting and stimulating. Government laboratories do a great deal of worthwhile research, but most of it is of a practical, rather than innovative, nature. Politi-

cians are seldom attune to the scientific possibilities of a given piece of research and, as a result, the government scientists have far less leeway than they might otherwise have.

Perhaps, then, it would be a good idea for the government to follow the lead of the United States and give a larger percentage of research allocations to the less inhibited universities, so that Canadian scientists may continue to make important and worthwhile contributions to the world of science.

Articles on this page
by Martin Shapiro, Man-
aging Editor.

Dr. H. Roche Robertson has been Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill University since 1962. Prior to his present position, Dr. Robertson was Chief Surgeon at Montreal General Hospital. He is 55.

PA—What will the Administration's response be if there are student-organized disturbances when certain companies send interviewers to the campus?

R—We will have to establish a plan to deal with that eventuality. We will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the students who want interviews and the interviewers themselves, while respecting the right of those who disagree to express their opinions.



We will
protect
students
who want
interviews
on-campus

PA—Many of the problems that exist between students and Administration seem to be partially as a result of an information gap. Students just don't know what you're doing. Are you aware of this problem?

R—Yes, we've recognized this as a very real problem, and we've recognized it for a long time. We began to realize about four years ago that we had to improve the communication between all the parts of the university and we appointed an information officer. He has developed all sorts of techniques to improve communication. We started publishing a bulletin in three years ago. He's put out a series of "McGill Reports" which have been widely distributed, as has the "McGill News". But we became aware a good many months ago that this was just not adequate. We set up a rather large committee with a large representation including students, to look into the problem of how we're going to get ourselves into a position where we can let all the segments of the community have access to all the information that is of concern to them. That group is pretty close to coming up with their report. I think what will happen is that we are going to have to develop a new medium for publication of items of importance. Also I think that as we increase student membership on the various committees and bodies, we will have improved communication. So I'd say that we are fully aware of the problem and we've made some efforts to get into a position where we can improve communication.

PA—Recently a student member of the Tripartite Commission expressed fear that the Commission was becoming involved in so many procedural encumbrances that it wouldn't accomplish very much. Other critics have implied that the Commission is just there to keep everybody happy for a year or so and that it really isn't intended to do too much. What are your comments?

R—It certainly isn't there to do nothing or to bide time. We have a huge job to do. There have been a great number of procedural problems which the students have brought forward, but I think most of them are ironed out now. At the next meeting we're going to be dealing with the first working paper produced by the commission. I have hopes that this group is going to do some good work and come up with some useful conclusions. I think we've made a lot of progress in the three weeks since that student member expressed his worries . . . I'm sure he doesn't feel that way now. A lot depends on this group . . . if its report is useful then this is a good indication that other major questions and issues can be discussed in this way.

PA interviews Dr. Robertson

PA—Although the great push for student representation on University governing bodies has been a rather recent phenomenon, the question itself is certainly not new. What is your reaction to having students on the Senate and its committees? Are you opposed?

R—Certainly not. For example the group that was working on the Duff-Berdahl report, had the unanimous opinion that there ought to be student representatives. We all felt that there should be students on every committee. I have never suggested that I thought it would be unwise to have the students participating in things of this sort.

PA—Most of the disagreement seems to centre on the number of students on the Senate. Duff-Berdahl suggested three students while many students themselves have suggested that 1/3 would be an appropriate number. Does that sound reasonable to you?

R—There's some reason in it. But I don't think from a practical point of view that it would be the best approach. If you take the Senate for example, there are a very large number of people who have to be members in order for that body to conduct its business properly. That's a fairly sizable group. As well, there are a number of non-ex-officio members of faculty . . . another sizable group. Now if we call all of these people "Faculty"



I try to
absorb the
criticisms
and proceed
without
personal
rancor or
bitterness

and then add an equal number of "Administration" and "Students", we'd have a Senate of 75 or 80 members. That, I think, is too big. Three students can play a big part in the Senate. My own thought is that that number could bring the ideas of students to the Senate and discuss them; that is what we want to achieve . . . not just setting up groups with equal voting rights.

PA—With regard to closed meetings. Many students get the feeling that if a meeting can't be public then there must be something that the University wants to hide, that something is wrong. How do you relate this feeling with closed meetings?

R—My own view on the question of closed meetings is this: I have nothing in principle against open meetings. It's a perfectly good principle, but I really believe that in practice better discussion is carried on in meetings that are closed. We can get franker discussion. Members of the committees can "think out loud" whereas if a member thought that his first thoughts on an issue might appear as a prominent feature in some news media the next day he might not express himself so freely. A committee can be a great deal more effective if it holds the bulk of its sessions in private.

PA—What about the student who feels that all he does is receive final judgements from somebody else, and that he has no real role in reaching these decisions although they greatly affect him?

R—I just don't think it's possible to have everybody involved in everything. I really do not be-

lieve that students in the University are yet in a position to make the final decisions in these areas. There are an infinite number of questions where the students' views are necessary and valuable. To that extent, they are, and should be, represented on the Senate Committees; but to hold that everybody who is affected by a decision should take part in the decision . . . it may theoretically apply to society at large, it doesn't necessarily apply theoretically to the University.

PA—The Board of Governors has been criticized for being too business oriented . . . they're all businessmen. Is this so, and if it is, do you feel it's good or bad?

R—The tendency over the years has been to have the Board made up primarily of businessmen . . . that's certainly been its pattern. There are some professional men . . . lawyers, a doctor etc., but I think everybody realizes and we started to realize some time ago, that it ought to be broader based. You'll find this in the Duff-Berdahl Report. We think too that there is a real place for members of the staff on the Board of Governors. I have never felt that there was a place for students on this body. The type of business that the Board deals with is better conducted by the type of personell recommended in the Duff-Berdahl Report than it would be if there were students on it.

PA—Just what is McGill's position in Quebec? Are we a private University, or a public one, or both?

R—We're certainly not a private institution in the classic sense of the term. We've been trying to get money from the government since we sent in our first request in 1854. We got precious little money for the first 100 or so years of the University's existence, but we always got some . . . so, we've never been, and we've tried very hard not to be a really private University. The fact is that most of the money, up to 1960, had to come from private sources, money that we could find ourselves . . . fees and donations. Since 1960 we've been getting increasingly larger grants from the Provincial government and have been engaged in an increasingly cooperative position with them. As for our relations with the other Universities in the Province . . . There are three English language institutions, Sir George, Bishop's and ourselves. We



Better
discussion
comes in
closed
meetings

meet with the three French-language Universities . . . Montréal, Laval and Sherbrooke. We have had regular meetings of this particular committee for years, and there's a fair amount of cooperative thinking going on at this level . . . we're all in the swim together. Our professors are in an association with the professors in the French universities . . . so that we are pretty well mingled in the Quebec scene. Our relations with the Provincial government are pretty well on an equal footing with the other Universities. We have our representatives on all the government committees that deal with matters of education in the Province; our budgets go through the same kind of exercise as those of all the others. So that we are,

with the Rocke

organizationally, the same as the other Universities.

PA—But are we really "the same"? Aren't there problems in the fact that McGill is a very internationally oriented university as well as, let's face it, an English University in a French Province? Does this pose any problems for McGill?

R—It exposes us to a lot of criticism from some people in the other Universities. They have tried to hold against us the fact that we do have

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a lot of students from other parts of the country and other parts of the world and aren't really exclusively directed to Quebec. But I think you'll find that most representatives of the larger French language Universities are very keen not to become too parochial themselves. The number of out-of-Province students now at l'Université de Montréal and Laval is steadily increasing and they want it to increase because they think there is some value in having a broadly based University. It is perfectly true that in the affairs of the Province, the members of the French-speaking universities play a very much larger role than do the members of our staff. And that's very natural... the government people by and large are French speaking colleagues. Our people have increasingly had a good deal to do with government projects. We'd like to see that increase even more. But when you

say we're different... we are certainly different quantitatively in the amount of actual work that we do with the government; there isn't any doubt about that... I hope to see that change.

PA—What do you see as the role of students in the University. Are students "young intellectual workers"? Are we here to become trained note-takers?

R—I believe students are at University primarily to learn how to think things through. The students are here because at the University there is a concentration of a mass of knowledge that he can acquire most efficiently and he is here actually to learn. But basically, the aim of a student in University should be to learn to tackle problems of whatever nature he might encounter in his later life. This involves mastering a certain number of facts, but primarily it involves the examination of problems and learning ways of finding of solutions for them... the study of examples, the study of methodology and investigation. I do not hold to the view that students should be likened to the worker. I think they're primarily at a University to learn.

PA—Are we always going to disagree? Does it have to be "The Administration" versus "The Students"?

R—I see no reason why there must always be division between the students and the professorial staff, the Administration. The whole purpose of the University is to create an atmosphere where the students can learn to think well and if because of differences of opinions that lead to blockades and the proper situation isn't developed, then you've got a very sad situation that must be corrected. I think the objective of the two groups, the students and the teachers, are precisely the same. It should be perfectly possible to work out a system in which we can get along. I would never look the day when there is perfect harmony between youth and the older members of the University community. That has never happened in the world, and I hope it never does happen. But we can expect to have enough cooperation so that the university can operate very well.

PA—Many students feel that "the Administration" isn't listening to them, isn't sensitive to student aspirations. Are you listening?

R—We're certainly listening. As it was brought

out at the open meeting on the Tripartite Commission the other day, it's not always clear to us what the students are actually driving at. So many of the statements that come up on the various issues are repetitions, and when you try to ask the student for some elaboration, for some evidence to support a broad generalization that's been made, it's very difficult to get any answer.

At times, their views and ours do not appear to be "getting through," but we are certainly listening and we hope that with more experience on the Commission there will be mutual clarification of the various issues.

PA—Do you find it a problem to deal with students? For example, on Monday someone may call you a louse in the Daily and on Tuesday you may have to sit down with that very person to discuss student demands. Does this affect your relationship to student aspirations and do you think it affects members of the Senate and Board of Governors?

I have
never felt
there was
a place
for students
on the
Board of
Governors.



R—Well, when you are in a position at the University like my own, you simply have to anticipate that you're going to be attacked by all sorts of people on all sorts of occasions on all sorts of issues. You try to steel yourself against this type of thing. You know it's going to happen and, sure enough, does. You must prevent it from affecting your judgement. Lots of the time these personal attacks are made just to get a reaction, to get you excited. I try to absorb the criticisms and proceed without personal rancor or bitterness.

Placement Committee Report On Recruiting

The following is an excerpt from the Senate Committee Report.

This is the immediate issue which has precipitated the present general interest in the Placement Service and has led to this Report.

It is argued by some that the interviewing agencies be selected on the basis of certain criteria some of which are claimed to be moral, others an expression of political views and yet others are proposed as a means of protecting or advancing certain concepts of the nature of the University. In any case they represent a suggestion that the University should, by instituting a selective process, sit in judgement of outside agencies.

The only criterion for discrimination which appears to be so basic as to be indisputable, is that the interviewing agency must be legally constituted and capable of meeting the obligations to the students it wishes to employ.

Some aspects of the moral issues raised are commented on later. It need be noted here only that the matter of 'moral' judge-

ment by an institution depends largely on the ability of a community to render a collective moral judgement. At the present time universities generally appear to adhere to the concept of institutional neutrality on social, religious, political and similar issues, although in the longer run of history this has not always been so. To what extent the present neutrality principle needs to be re-examined, should perhaps be a matter of broader consideration than merely in the context of the operating procedures of the Placement Service.

In connection with the criteria of 'protecting' the University from allegedly 'evil outside influences' it can be suggested that a discriminatory process based on one-sided opinion and judgement would achieve precisely that situation which such discrimination would try to prevent, namely it would be a denial of the principles of free inquiry and of the idea of an 'open campus'. Discrimination would stop the process whereby anyone in the University should have access to information and interaction with

groups and enterprises of the widest possible nature even (or especially) with those which are controversial or with which there may be vehement disagreement. Furthermore, it can be argued that a specifically based selective discrimination would imply further and possibly even more undesirable discrimination in that even those enterprises which would be given 'clearance' and judged 'acceptable' might not wish to participate in an operation which appears to be engaged in a form of 'witch hunting'. This would be not only damaging to the Placement Service but even more to the University itself.

The Problem of Moral Issues

It is believed by some that there are deep moral issues involved in this situation and the Committee recognizes the strength of feeling that these beliefs engender. However, the propriety of rendering specific judgement on different moral questions in the present context opens a broader debate for which this Report may not be the most appropriate medium. Following are some of the questions which ap-

pear important to the present situation:

1. To what extent can an institution render a moral judgement over outside enterprises collectively, and on the basis of what criteria?

2. Is the rendering of a moral judgement and therefore the appropriate response to the judgement a matter for the individual and his own conscience rather than something to be imposed by a collective onto the individual?

3. What are the rights of individuals or groups to hold dissenting views and what are the acceptable forms in which these views can be expressed?

4. What are the rights of individuals or groups to impose their point of view on others and to what extent and form is such imposition acceptable?

Conclusions

Upon examination of the issues involved, the Committee concludes that the suggestions that recruiting visits to the campus be screened and selectively discriminated against (for any reason whatever other than on the basis of legality), would be completely

contrary to the very principles of academic freedom and freedom of inquiry which those proposing these suggestions are trying to protect.

The Committee believes that the Placement Service, is an important and beneficial service to the student body. It is not incompatible with the fundamental character of the University since it does obstruct, in any way, its teaching and research functions but does allow a useful intercourse with outside agencies very much to the benefit of a large portion of the student body, and probably benefits thereby many other parts of the University.

The Committee believes too, that to establish any discriminatory procedures that would favour one outside agency against another, would place the University in the invidious position of denying the principle of a campus in which all points of view, regardless of political, religious or other orientation are equally welcome, even if they evoke disagreements. A policy of discrimination would also make

(Continued on page 6)

Chess team wins Eastern title

For the second consecutive year, McGill has captured the Eastern Canadian Chess Championship, edging the University of Toronto by half a point.

The three day tournament, which McGill hosted this past weekend, featured eighty players from ten universities, the largest number ever entered in the cham-

Carleton at one point seemed destined to score a monumental upset, despite narrowly losing their round to McGill. At the end of the fourth round, Carleton

team. Carleton salvaged only one draw out of the eight games played in this match

Going into the final round, the only two teams remaining in contention were McGill and Toronto. These same two teams had tied for the title the last two years. (Last year the title was awarded to McGill on the basis of its victory in the match with Toronto.) McGill had 32½ points to Toronto's 31 at this point. Both teams were pitted against relatively weak opponents in this final round. McGill was playing U de M and Toronto was matched with Western.

At this point, a crisis loomed. The Western team threatened to leave the tournament, and thereby default all eight points to Toronto. Western, it seems, had a six o'clock train to catch, which did not leave it enough time to play the last round. However, a frenzied series of telephone calls managed to have the tickets changed for a later time, thus leaving McGill in contention.

In the last round, Toronto won seven of a possible eight games putting pressure on McGill to come through in the clutch. We won five games, drew two and lost one, squeaking past the Toronto team by one half point to win the championship.



CONCENTRATION . . . McGill competitor, left, faces his Carleton opponent in chess action last weekend. The team beat arch-rival University of Toronto by half a point to win the Eastern Canadian championship.

pionship. Despite the number of entrants, however, the battle for the title shaped up from the start as a three way race between co-favorites McGill and Toronto, perennial powers in the collegiate chess circuit, and a surprisingly strong Carleton team.

led with 25½ points, followed by McGill with 25 and Toronto with 23½.

However, Carleton's dream of an upset victory was shattered by a superior U of T squad. In the fifth round, Carleton was soundly beaten by the Toronto

Visiting program rebuilds

by RICHARD POMERANTZ

The High School Visiting Program (a department of Pre-University Affairs), is trying to salvage the remains of last year's efforts. The program is a project in which McGill and other universities send speakers to high schools in Montreal. In an informal manner, these speakers explain what is in store for the average freshmen, basing his speech on personal experience.

This program has failed in the past mainly because there were too many speakers, contrasting too much in ideals and personalities. This doesn't mean that a uniform - character speaker is desired; but rather a closely knit group with an all-for-one-one-for-all camaraderie. Thus the speakers would obtain as much interest, information, and benefit through discussion and participation, as the high school students.

In the past there has been a lack of rapport between the program organizers and the high school principals. Each principal "calls the shots" in his particular school, and the speakers must

attempt to write their speeches according to the pervading atmosphere.

There has, unfortunately, been too little publicity for the programme. Since the project takes place, for the most part, during those stimulating affairs known as Home and School meetings, a drawing card is needed to attract the students and their parents. The speakers must appear sincere — not rabble-rousing propagandists using the time to infiltrate value judgements of political beliefs.

It would, of course, be much more beneficial if the speakers were permitted time during

school hours. However, it is much more stimulating for the speaker to know that the students are genuinely interested in what he has to say, and are not just using him as an excuse to miss fifth period. The programme has utilized radio, press and television to draw the attention of the students.

Ambitious in its planning, and with great potential, the High School Visiting Programme is working hard towards success. For any students who might wish to help out with the programme in any capacity, Room 411 of the Union, any day this week between 1 and 2 P.M. is the place to sign up.

Placement Committee . . .

(Continued from page 5)

the operations of the Placement Service less effective by discouraging its normal use by students and employers alike, thereby depriving a large portion of the student body of its rights and opportunities to the benefits that the Service can provide.

The University Placement Committee has therefore concluded that the past and present practice of no discrimination should continue and it has agreed unanimously that there should be no

discrimination or limitation placed on interviews between students and bona fide employers entered in using McGill Placement Service's facilities.

The Committee recognizes the right of any individual or group to dissent from the above conclusion provided that the expression of such dissent does not obstruct the equally recognized right of any individual or any bona fide employer to make use of the Placement Service. Placement committee —

HELP

Here's the pitch. We need writers, typists and a proof-reader who can spell. Benefits: you get to mingle with our high-powered staff, get yelled at by the Assoc. Editor, listen to Shapiro lobby for Trudeau. (Also needed: someone with experience with miniature tape-recorders for our personal vendettas.) Come to the staff meeting today at 1 pm, Union 411.

Our man at the cafeteria

Altitude 37: if it moves, hit it again

by MARCEL STRIGBERBER

I had never before felt so unwanted by my mother as the day she told me that Public Address had called and wanted me to eat a full course meal at the Union Cafeteria and do a story — I wasn't crazy. I immediately got on the phone and hollered, "It's out of the question. If you want a cafeteria story, get Helen Rochester."

Call me Helen. I was to go through the ordeal at lunchtime accompanied and watched by Public Address man Arthur. But I was brave; in fact I never even thought of chickening out. There I stood the next day in line in front of the grill room, handcuffed to Arthur. The least they could have done was give my stomach a last request. Then Arthur, imagining that I was tense uttered these immortal words, "It is a far far better thing you do now than you have ever done before. It is a . . ." That sounded encouraging, but at least Sydney Carton died a quick death.

Suddenly, the kitchen door opened for a flash and I could have sworn I saw a furry creature running around inside making awful noises, as it was being chased by two chefs. I don't know what it was but the next day I heard a rumour that one of the fraternities was missing its mascot.

We moved up to the counter. Three on the other side stood a sinister looking chef: short, opping eyes, a scar on his face, and all tatooted. He looked like a cross between Peter Lorre and C. W. of Bonnie and Clyde. First he poured one bowl of soup. I got scared. His ladle had notches

on it. For the main Course, being a conservative gourmet-wise, I chose Beef Fricasse; that's French for "if it moves, hit it again". For desert, I chose Boston Cream Pie. Arthur smiled.

We were set. Twenty-five minutes later, we got seats. The omens weren't encouraging. Opposite us sat a middle-aged woque . . . knittitng! Arthur tied man wearing a red and blue to me down to the chair and I started.

The Chicken Soup was O.K., but the rice was terrible. It was so hard and uncooked even Uncle Ben would have cried blue murder. The Beef Fricasse was great though. Just like home-cooked. But it is only fair of me to tell you that my mother was in the army for twelve years.

But the vegetables that came with it I wouldn't give to my dog. And you better believe it. If I did, he'd bite my leg off. Those French fries were so greasy I had to put tons of salt on them to stop them from sliding through my teeth and down my throat whole. Now, there's so much oil in me if Howard Hughes were to see me he'd buy me.

Then came the coffee. This (Continued on page 8)



MANY AFTERMATHS . . . a study in the economics of modern architecture — vertical piling of fine china.

The Judicial Committee: where to draw the line



Unregulated JudCom invites meddling

by PAUL WONG
Secretary, ASUS

There was once a time when the casual McGill observer would have unfalteringly answered this two fold question with the usual and non-committal Motherhood And Apple Pie Approach. Since then, we've set about examining the possibility of the Pill on campus and have found that our One Big Union isn't as folksy, its food as appetizing and its politics as clean as we once were told.

Examined briefly in the light of the Students' Society's constitutional framework, the Judicial Committee of the Students' Council, executing a delegated judicial disciplinary function, and accordingly responsible to Council and not vice versa. Council is empowered, particularly in cases such as the administration of justice in which it finds itself unversed in the mechanics of jurisprudence, to delegate its functions to a Standing Committee whose authority and jurisdiction must operate within the scope of the Constitution. Given the current terms of reference, one must seriously consider the distinction between the constitutional delegation of authority and Council's abdication of its responsibilities. A Committee which was established to ensure the enforcement of the Constitution must, by its very nature, recognize its limitations. Too often has the catchphrase "constitutional evolution" been a euphemism for the circumvention of the Constitution and its outright violation. Thus, from a legal stand-point, the Judicial Committee's decisions cannot be binding on Student's Council.

Insofar as non-Student Council instances are concerned, the Undergraduate Societies maintain a constitutionally-recognized autonomy, the only exception open to external intervention being financial mismanagement. Fraternities as established religious groups are not under the control of the Students' Society and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee. The unregulated expansion of a Judicial Committee with purportedly binding powers is an open invitation to meddling in the internal affairs of such bodies. All such organizations, particularly the Undergraduate Societies, maintain their own recognized procedures.

Legalities aside, it has been argued that the Judicial Committee is a necessity solely on the virtue of its supposed ability in settling what elected representatives consider too politically untouchable or are unqualified to deal with. The Committee was established in crisis and is usually called upon in the hope for decisive solutions to crises. In the wake of last year's Daily controversy over the "Researcher" article, it was asked whether Council has acted constitutionally in firing then Editor Gage. Its decision cited an act of bad faith as sole grounds for dismissal. Last November, when asked whether Daily Editor Allnutt had acted in bad faith, it preoccupied its hearing trying to define bad faith, found it too vague a concept to be normally applied as motive and intent had to be established, and rendered a decision that not only voiced disapproval of being encountered with a situation in which the Committee was aware of the probable consequences of an affirmative decision, but affirmed the existence of several other grounds on which an Editor could be fired. Inconsistency and excessive publicity breed hostility. In fact, the 1965 Report of the Constitution Revision Committee (would adopted recommendations form the basis of the letter and spirit of our present Constitution), warned:

Provisions for a structure outside the Council itself can lead to a number of undesirable factors as follows: excessive publicity, an ceremonial aspects totally unsuitable for the administration of justice within the context of a student community; breakdown as a result of incompetent and irresponsible personnel, and the more outside functionaries involved, the greater is this danger. In short, the over-bureaucratization of the administration of justice might well lead to delay, inefficiency, and illwill from the membership of the Society.

Law students, like elected representatives, are fallible.

Yet, few if any people will contest that there will always be particularly as the complexities of student government progress a set of counter balances; it is in the better interests of all concerned that an entrenched judicial branch exist. It must come through constitutional incorporation, its powers and limitations defined.

The dangers of an unincorporated judiciary are evident; its powers are vague, expanding. The present setup allows for an appeal of a decision to the Senate Committee on Student Discipline, itself a rather contentious issue. It is a violation of the concept of student autonomy in student affairs to expect an individual or collective will to seek some sanctuary with the Administration in such matters. There must be a clearcut separation of powers, yet all must derive legitimacy from the highest student forum in Students' Society affairs, the Students' Council. An uncurbed judiciary is as potentially troublesome as a Council of unlimited power, responsible to none but itself. It is appropriate

Judicial Committee Rulings must be binding

by ROBERT COOPER
Students' Council Rep.,
Arts and Science



The Students' Society is faced with a very interesting choice: either we back up the decisions of the Judicial Committee or we disband the Committee.

Questions concerning the Judicial Committee's functions have been raised recently following a Committee ruling on electoral procedures practiced by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society.

The details of the decision are irrelevant. What does matter is the ASUS's attempt to ignore the decision. The rationale for their action is, again, irrelevant and, frankly, subterfuge.

What is relevant and is important is that the mandatory and binding nature of the Jud Com's rulings be clearly established.

Does it make any sense to have the ASUS executive, or any other club for that matter, interpreting their own actions? When a citizen appeals a conviction in lower court, would it make any sense for his appeal to be heard by the same judge, the same jury? It is certainly asking a great deal to expect any judge, or any McGill club or Society, to decide that their own actions violated someone's else's rights or were improper.

The value of the Judicial Committee has been amply shown during the year of its existence. They are not involved personally with any of the disputing parties; personalities do not effect their rulings; their decisions are based on principles of law and constitution rather than on "saving face" or emotional self-defence.

Surely it wouldn't be difficult to present a lot of semantic arguments against having the Judicial Committee's rulings binding. But what would we have then? We would have a situation whereby clubs and societies could accept rulings if they were favourable and ignore them if they were not. What kind of a society could function like that? Anarchy.

We must be mature enough to accept adverse decisions. There was dissent from the ASUS executive during the previous year of Judicial Committee operation until they ruled against ASUS. Now we hear indignant cries of "autonomy"; how obvious can they be?

The ASUS Executive and others, have suggested that Judicial Committee rulings be binding only when "both parties agree in advance". Again, this is subterfuge. Surely the party who claims to be offended and does the petitioning will ALWAYS want the decision to be binding, while the organization being accused of irregularities would almost never agree — why should they?

In any government system, student government inclusive, it is clearly in the interest of the individual student to have an independent judiciary. This has been one of the oldest fundamental principles of our society. By stating that the decisions of the Judicial Committee not be binding, the concept of an impartial independent body capable of judging cases is effectively negated. By stating that both parties must agree to send a dispute to arbitration, the concept is clearly negated again for it is abundantly clear that very few cases would come up for review before our Judicial Committee.

McGill student government has had the tradition of both the executive and the legislative branches being elected. In November of 1966 it took the next step — that of appointing a Judicial Committee composed of 5 law students chosen by the dean of the Faculty of Law. Council has shown its maturity by having this committee chosen in this manner there by keeping it above the petty bickering that is so much a part of student politics. Its intent was very clear indeed; it wanted a body to judge issues on their merit. That the decisions would be binding on campus organizations was tacitly implied by a clause leaving room for an appeal only to the Senate Committee on Student Discipline.

One of the distinct advantages in having a strong and independent student Judiciary is its role in curbing excessiveness in the Students' Society. Be it Students' Council seeking advice on how to extract a foot from its mouth over the latest Daily Crisis, or a member of the Underwater Basket Weaving Club who is being terrorized by his third vice-president, the Judicial Committee stands ready to mediate.

Let's keep these facts in mind and also remember that the mandatory nature of the Judicial Committee's rulings is the muscle behind the laws.

that at a time when we are about to consider the amendment of our own Constitution that we take to heart the words of the 1965 President of the Students' Society in introducing the present one:

It is for those who are interested in the Students' Society to ensure that if we adopt a new Constitution, it should be such that no further changes might be necessary for a long time to come. Mistakes made by us now will be increasingly evident in years to come.

What's behind the Yellow Door?

by ZEDEN

The Yellow Door is an adolescent's sanctuary, just glum and sleezy enough to indulge a grim cosmic vision while playing checkers and drinking coke from a coffee mug.

It is run by CUSO (SUCO), a Christian organization. Upon entering you must pass through 2 doors and descend by a narrow staircase underground before you are really there. Behind the Yellow Door on 3625 Aylmer is a corridor to a ticket office (25¢ admission and 50¢ compulsory membership) that looks like the performers' entrance that the indefatigably down-trodden comics and blank-faced operatic Tarzans of the 1930's of Hollywood were incessantly tried to sneak by ("Hey, kid, you can't sneak in HERE!" squeals some wizened, tubercular with an urban American Gothic face who knows just how it is).

Then there is a 2nd door down into the basement you never had to play poker in when you were young and still hungry for vice.

The room is shaped like an 'L' or a scaffold. It is split level. The lonely end of its longer branch is set up about a foot on a new wood floor. The performers' platform, black and about an inch lower, just out like a landing into the lower area where little gas flames flicker from the lamps on the tables. There are about a dozen tables and another six above, all covered with neat little tablecloths (labyrinth of asymmetrical snowflakes in fuzzy blue cotton),



green glass ash trays, and the precise flicker of those oil lamps.

The walls are white-washed brick except for one with a black and white mural with just enough resonant grace to hold your first glance to its stylized chains and pendulums while you crush somebody's coffee arm. The ceiling hangs a maze of white Lionel water pipes from the leanest of which hangs a black tin birdhouse of a stage light.

A record is always playing from a universally accessible stack of albums of all kinds, from old, respected fossils like West Side Story through the best of Dylan, Bach, and Telemann, fair jazz (pre-Coltrane-Coleman bop), and Seargent Pepper.

Most of the crowd consists of soft-eyed kids dressed like sailors, girl-like. Most

of them have uneasy, suspicious eyes. But a few have actually passed beyond night-life therapy or never-needed it and actually just sit there, really digging the music, tiny saber really in touch with the flicker of those oil lamps through the crude arabesques of their brass coloured glass.

The Yellow Door, judging from my few visits is not the haunt of any major intellectual clique. The conversation expresses this coherently.

The music scene: "Jack, did you get to see the Fugs?"

"Yeah... uh... no!!! Well, that is, I didn't get to their show but I got to see them afterwards." Jack's head tilts in reverence. "They were really something else! They... (groping)... fantastic!!"

The political scene: "If Johnson doesn't set this Korea thing straight its gonna be another Korea all over again."

"A wha...?"

"I mean an awful lot more young men are going to be drafted. I'm sure glad I'm not an American citizen. Hey, but you're a... are you glad you're an American citizen?"

"Nah."

"... just glum and sleazy enough to indulge a grim cosmic vision..."

The drug scene: "and pre-litreat to begin with and fitted with a slang is more expressive. It held its peace, or rather stayed to it, until Tex Konig, this weekends folk-singer, a very relaxed presence with a pleasantly low-keyed talent for sharing a song was unhip and open a set following a love ballad and a welling song.

"Heh?" Challenges a shakily too-cool voice, "Could you sing 'Codeine'?"

Konig responds with a moot chuckle, "Again?"

The kid's head falls down between his shoulders in a laugh-gas giggle. "I'm addicted... to the song," and the in-group know that they are listening to a pioneer of his generation who has tripped on cough medicine, the new final, post-acid West coast trip.

"... the flicker of those oil lamps through a crude arabesque of their brass colored glass."

Konig played 'Codeine' (Buffy St. Marie) one song later and did it well, socking out the refrain that always somehow grabs you... And its Read and Real. One more time with real pain. The rest of the show was old grandpa prospector, but if Konig is indicative of their usual show then the Yellow Door is the social-commercial alternative to a slow quiet night scrambled across your bed with the radio on low and coming up smoothly while you watch the swell of the molecules up by your ceiling. Between sets things are so relaxed that you are afraid those molecules its so still and so softly lit that they swish as tangible as curtains might just stop

moving and the whole room dissolve. For a while the place's pace is almost frightening.

There were those two chicks with sour-sweet, faded, jaded eyes, playing chess, hair twisting down the collars of their pea-jackets like ivy. Their minds were moving so slowly that their capacity to maintain their game at what seemed like a deep sleep, freaked you.

Every so often a soft little paw would rise somnolently to transfer a piece to another square and then recede back into inanimacy under an imagined chin or onto the handle of a nearly virgin mug of teem.

Soft drinks by the way are ten cents for a fair-sized mug, so is the coffee which isn't had and although no one



was eating, a rumour came by that you can eat lunch there very well for almost nothing, hearty sandwiches on French bread, soup etc.

If you have an ear for the exotic, you may catch sounds that sound straight from the East Village.

"... two chicks with sour sweet, faded, jaded eyes, playing chess."

"John, this coffee — wow!"

"What about it, why wow?"

"It's doing like strange things to my head, man. Who'd think that your senses could handle so much?"

"You mean like it tastes like an old piston cap, sugared too, on your tongue"

and it's putting you through this whole day's changes?"

"Yeah".

And they go back to the swish of those molecules. The nearer of the two (to the swish) slants his eyes suspiciously to the white brick pillar behind them, that rises to a great beam, with a surface of white washed splinters.

"Aech", he grimaces and shakes his great mane back of forth in confusion; "Too many violent things coming at my head in here." Then he smiles bashfully to himself, revelling in his sudden perception of all the groovy things that his head is being put through.

A year ago, the descent of one of the burly, slashed Fraternity types down that staircase would have shattered the atmosphere like a raid. But this year, the campus has ushered in a new life-style. Most of last year's Mansfield Tavern alcoholics sit repentant in some back room, being gently ushered by their friends through meditation to Seargent Pepper.

"...he smiles bashfully to himself, revelling in his sudden groovy perception of all the groovy things that his head is being put through."



Some evening, when there's no one with you in that back room, and when you're not up for any big investments of money or bread, drop by The Yellow Door. Membership is, I think, for life, and the returns on that greater admission should be quite high.

Altitude 37...

(Continued from page 6)

time I was emphatic, "No." Arthur insisting adamantly began with these immortal words, "Remember Socrates..." I guess so, if he could drink this coffee so can I. But nevertheless, I was going to drink it black. So I wouldn't see what's inside. It tasted like Mr. Clean. I don't really know what it was but next time you have some I suggest that you wear a lab coat. Now

I know what they mean by "Black Power".

And so ended the ordeal. This was the first time I ever paid 85¢ for ExLax. But the experience wasn't a total loss. You'll notice that I didn't mention the Boston Cream Pie. But if you ever see a guy walking around the campus with a chocolate covered and meringued forehead, his name is Arthur.